

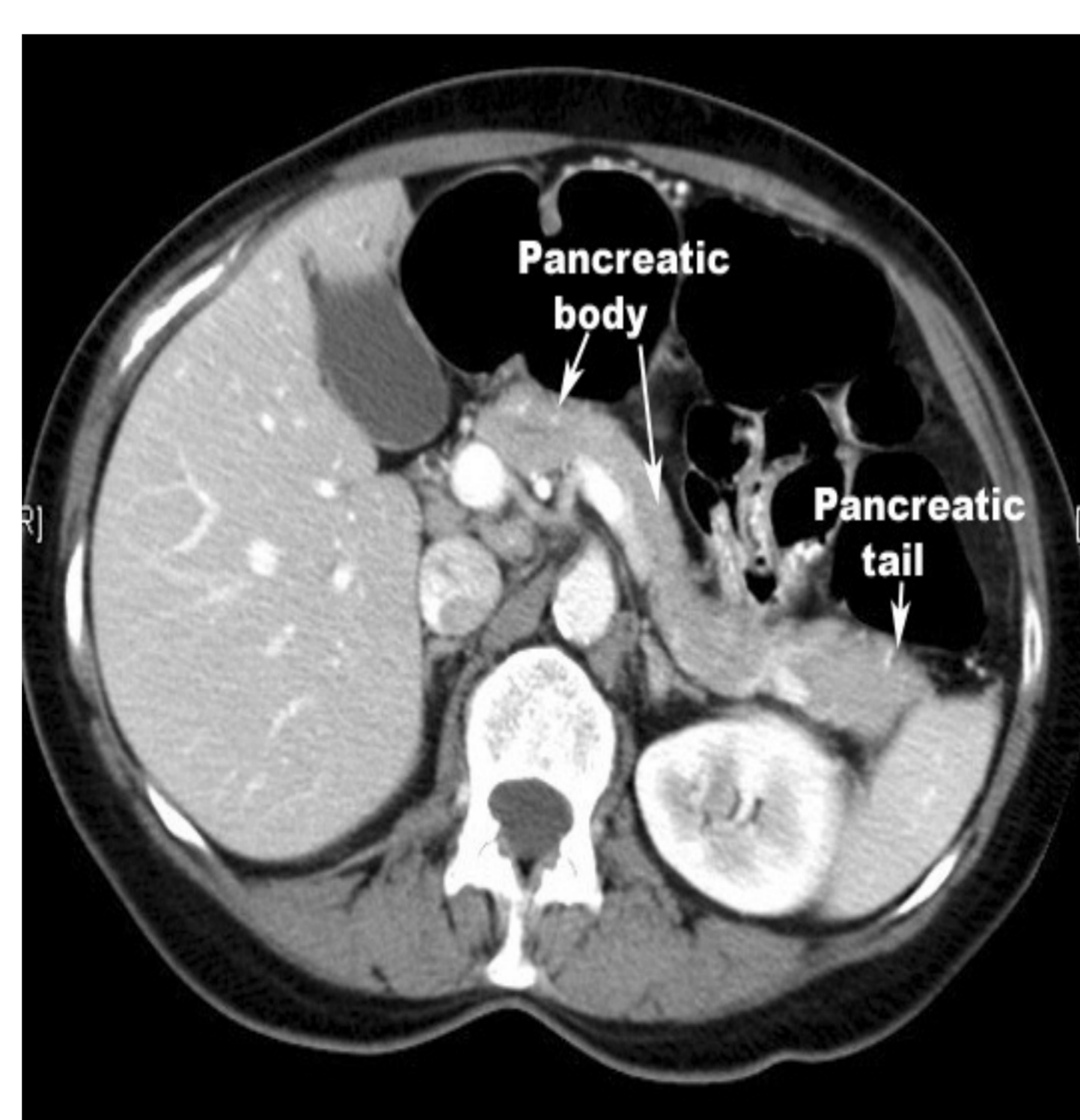
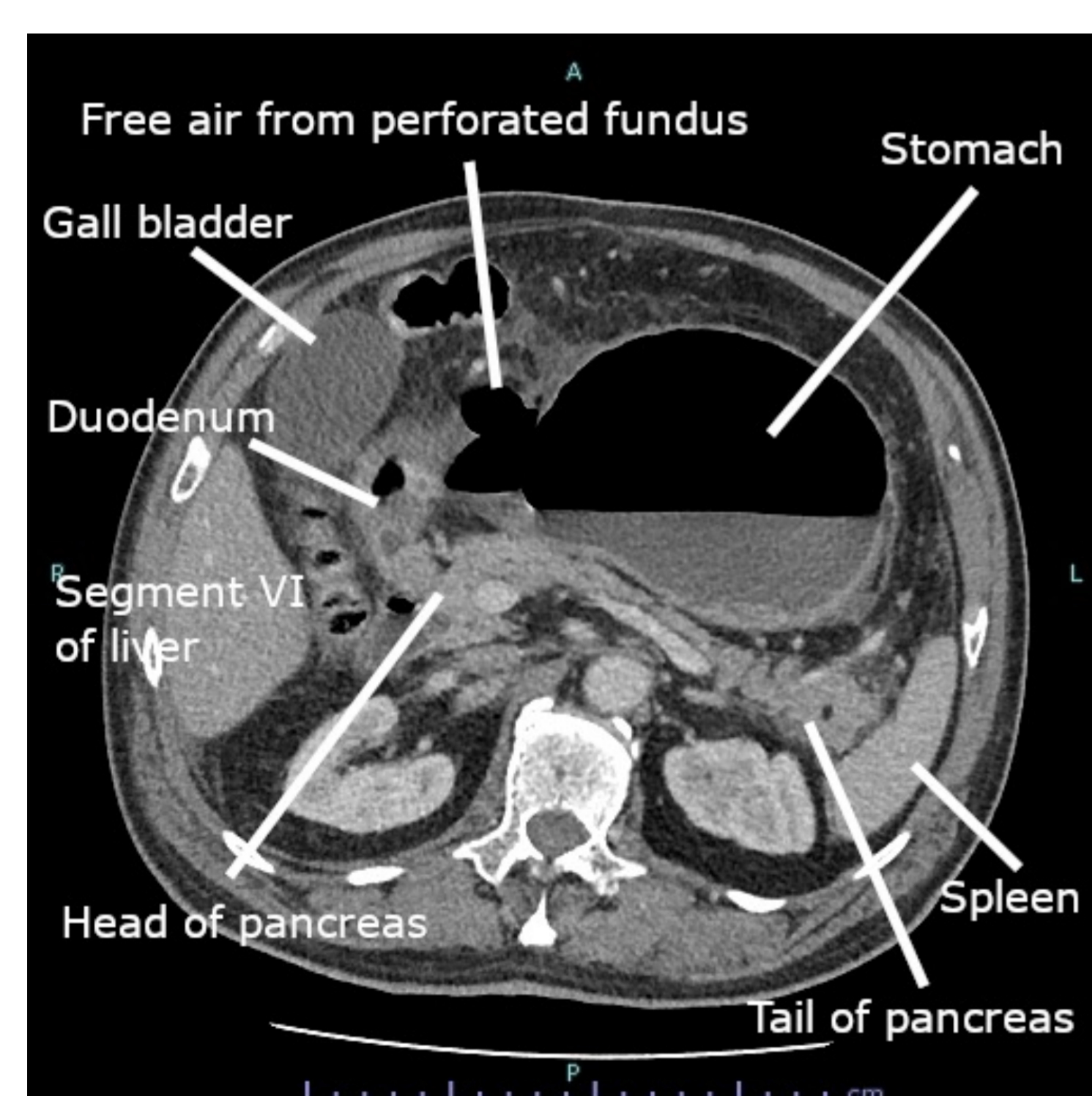
Adherence to Guidelines in Surgically Managing Patients Presenting with Pancreatitis Secondary to Gallstones

BACKGROUND

- The incidence rate for acute pancreatitis ranges from 5-35 per 100,000 cases. The most common cause of acute pancreatitis is secondary to gallstones, accounting for 50% of the total cases, but only 3-7% of patients with gallstones developing acute pancreatitis
- Laparoscopic cholecystectomy is a common definitive treatment for acute gallstone pancreatitis and reduces the risk of recurrent pancreatitis and other gallstone related complications by 30%
- Current guidelines recommend that all patients who present with gallstone pancreatitis should be considered for a laparoscopic cholecystectomy during the index admission or within 2 weeks of discharge

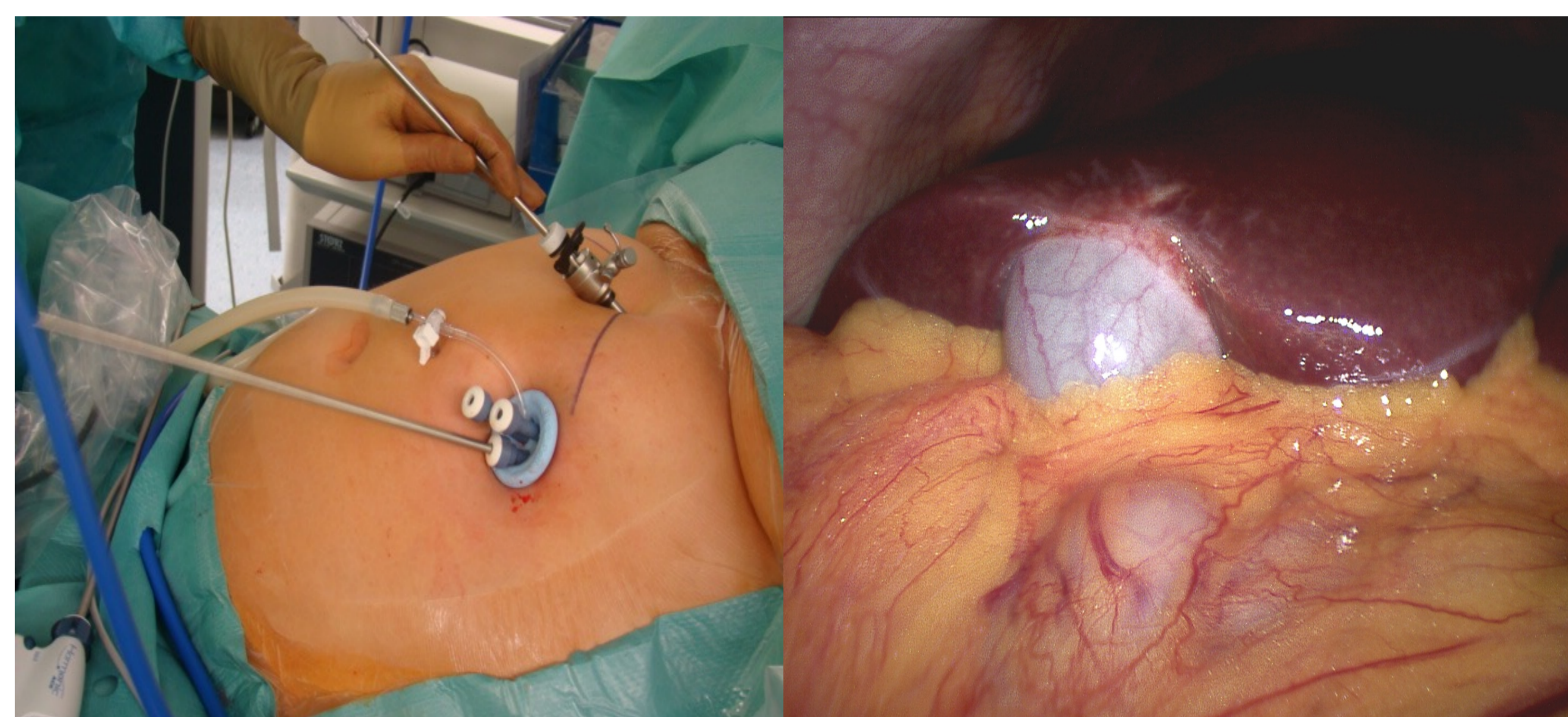
METHODS

- 79 patients were identified between the period of February 2022 to February 2023 with pancreatitis secondary to gallstones
- The primary outcome measured was time between surgical intervention and diagnosis, with secondary outcomes being method of diagnosis, imaging modality and whether antibiotics were given and their duration



AIMS/OBJECTIVES

- This study aimed to investigate the adherence to guidelines on surgical management of patients presenting with gallstone pancreatitis



RESULTS

- 40 patients underwent a laparoscopic cholecystectomy, with 30% performed as an inpatient
- The mean number of days between diagnosis and laparoscopic cholecystectomy was 34 (± 38)
- The most common indication for a laparoscopic cholecystectomy was cholecystitis (38%)
- Average hospital admission was 8 days (± 12 , with a mean age at admission of 62 (± 18))
- Six patients underwent an ERCP, with an average time between diagnosis and ERCP of 74 (± 86)
- The most common primary imaging modality was an ultrasound (41%), with CT (37%) and MRCP (22%) being the second and third
- 32 patients received antibiotics for an average duration of 6 (± 5) days, with the most common indication being cholecystitis (97%)

DISCUSSION

- This study highlighted difficulty in meeting inpatient and/or two-week targets in surgically managing patients with gallstone pancreatitis
- Further studies are needed to investigate whether this is a national phenomenon and examine the factors that underpin why centres' are struggling to meet targets and adjust current guidance accordingly